

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 939.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### THE MILLINERY STORE.

20 Mrs. White,

(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous Public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and Straw Scops, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and mode Cloaks, Lace and Gauze Veils, Turbans, Crapo and Muslin Caps, Ostrich Feathers, & Artificial Flowers, Stuflings for Cravats, Spenders, Black and Red Morocco Laces, Bonnets for Children.

N. B. Coopands Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the shortest notice.

6m

### Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan Jun. & Co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish silk, perfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corderoys, 23 Velvets, Velvets, Jaconet, tambored & book mudins, Humhums, Baftas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankeens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of baron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's licks salt.

Millers can be supplied with boulting cloths of the different numbers.

Lexington, April 7th, 1804. tf

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### John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

### CASH, TO BACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PETRE, BEES-WAX, Tallow, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

FOR sale, the place whereon I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which are burr—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 30 acres of cleared land, springs and flockwater that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars by applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shown.

John Rogers.

Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, April 16th, 1804.

### TWO STILLS FOR SALE.

ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all Cash. For sale, also,

The Noted Thorough Bred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. R.



### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

Millers can be supplied with boulting cloths of the different numbers.

Lexington, April 7th, 1804. tf

13

Thomas Love,

23 After an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

### ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford.—Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Montgomery circuit, July term 1804.

Christian Keener, complainant,

Against

John Hawkins, Ezekiel Haydon, John Dupuy, Henry Payne, Henry Young, John Fowler, James Gray and Basil Holmes, defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Basil Holmes, Henry Young, James Gray & John Dupuy, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his council, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainants bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the public papers of this state for eight weeks successively.

A Copy.

M. Harrison. C. M. C.

### Drs. BROWN & WARFIELD,

BEG leave to inform the public that the will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY, In partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

Dr. Brown requests those who are indebted to him to pay their accounts to Major Edmund or give notes for the amount.

### FOR SALE.

AND possession given immediate-  
ly 215 acres of land, lying on the  
waters of Cane Run, and immediate-  
ly on the road leading from Lexington  
to Georgetown—There is tolerable  
good improvements, with about  
60 acres of the above land cleared,  
and well enclosed with a good fence,  
the title indisputable; the terms of  
sale will be made known by applica-  
tion to the subscriber, living on the  
premises.

I will also sell all my stock, at  
reduced prices for cash or short credit.—Among my horses I have two  
thorough bred Mares, brought from  
Virginia last spring, one was got by  
the noted horse Quicksilver out of a  
Pilgrim mare, three years old  
this spring, now in foal by Albert,  
the other was got by Fitzchew's noted  
running horse Old Frederick,  
out of a full blooded mare, and now  
in foal by Medley.

Thos. I. Garrett

Fayette, July 9th, 1804.

### TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

### TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek, near Drennon's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

April 17, 1804. tf

### ALEX. PARKER & CO.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,

Book muslin, plain and figured cambric do.

Chintzes and calicoes, assorted,

Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands

Constitution and fancy cords,

Extra long silk gloves, assorted,

Morocco slippers, assorted,

Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas,

Copper in sheets & fill patterns.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1804.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

13

500 acres ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinneorth.

3322 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louiville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be

sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or the subscriber.)

John Jones.

Lexington, July 17, 1804.

Call at the Green Tree!

WHERE the subscriber continues to keep a house of Entertainment for those who please to call on him, and shall meet with lower charges than any in Lexington.

tf

John Jones.

### FOR SALE,

FOR CASH & NEGROES;

100 Acres of first rate land, lying

on the Kentucky river, and near

where Capt. Danl. Weisiger now

lives, and about 4 miles below Frank-

fort, with 4 small Farms thereon—

one on the river, with 45 acres of

cleared ground, and peach orchard,

and under good fence—the other 3

about 20 acres cleared on each, and

under good fence—all with good log

houses, and as good water as any in

the state. Also, 300 acres of second

rate, good farming land, about five

or six miles from Frankfort, and on

the North Fork of Elkhorn, about

one mile from Sanders's mill.

I will sell a part, or all of

the above mentioned land unusually

low for Cash.—For further particu-

lars inquire of the subscriber, James

Roberts in Frankfort or Messrs. Par-

ker & Gray, Lexington.

THOS. Q. ROBERTS.

Lexington, May 28, 1804.

### DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress

passed on the 3d of March last, entitled,

“An act further to amend an act, enti-

led, “An act to lay and collect a direct

tax, within the United States,” the col-

lectors of said tax are directed to trans-

fer to the Supervisor, correct transcripts

of lists of all lands or lots which they

have sold, for the non-payment of said

tax.—And it is further provided, that

any person making payment to the Su-

ervisor; or of the tax, costs and interest up-

## ARISTARCHUS, No. II.

Having in the preceding number plainly pointed out several egregious blunders in "The New American Grammar," a work pregnant with false principles and improprieties, I again resume the subject and proceed, with all possible brevity, to make a few additional remarks.

Remark 1. p. 7, Note. "A dipthong is two simple vocal sounds &c. joined in such a manner that each *loses* a portion of its natural length &c." Quer. By what ledgeremain does Mr. L. let *lose* or unbind these vocal sounds? Or, are they so fastened together that they cannot perform their function without being set at liberty? How does he sever this Gordian knot?

Rem. ii. p. 17. and 18. "If the singular end in *y* or *ey* preceded by a consonant, the plural ends in *ies*." The rule is here given without any exception. Quer. How would Mr. L. spell the word *kidney* in the plural?

Rem. iii. p. 33. "Q. How may a verb be distinguished from any other part of speech? A. Whatever word, with a substantive makes full sense, is a verb." He had before told us (p. 30) that an *adjective* is known by making "sense with the word *thing*;" and now he tells us that a *verb* is to be distinguished by making "sense with a substantive;" now what is the word *thing* but a substantive? What can we reasonably infer from this, but that the Rev. Grammarian considers the adjective and the verb as one and the same thing?

But in order that the scholar might have no reason to complain of the want of rules; he gives him two more methods by which the verb may be distinguished, viz. "Whatever word can take any of the personal pronouns, or the phrase *it shall* before it, and make sense, is a verb otherwise not." An example or two will shew how far these directions will assist the young tyro in finding his verbs—

Example 1. "Him onward thro' the forest come, Adam discern'd." MILTON.—Here the *adverb* *onward* takes the personal pronoun *him* before it, and makes sense, for every word in the Dictionary must have some meaning; whereas according to the rule *onward* ought to be a *verb*: the same absurdity will follow even if we apply the phrase *it shall*, before the verb *discern'd* in the above cited sentence, thus—Adam *it shall* discern'd, is absolute nonsense.

Ex. 2. "Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join The varying verse &c." Pope. Now let us put the phrase *it shall* before the two verbs *was* and *taught*, and we shall have nonsense again *it shall was, it shall taught &c.*

Ex. 3. "It was when the seas were roaring &c." It shall were roaring &c.—Excellent rule! How agreeable and useful to the teacher and man of science?—Such rules are alike useless to the learned and unlearned; for the former can do without them, and they are of no service to the latter.

Rem. iv. p. 61 Rule 3. "Different nouns connected by a disjunctive conjunction require a singular verb." Our profound Grammarian has in this rule infinitely surpassed all his predecessors, who had restricted it to nouns of the singular number only; but it belonged to the comprehensive mind of this great master of language to discover, that the rule might be extended to all nouns in general whether singular or plural.

The beauty and elegance of this improvement will appear from the following examples:

When the fields or meadows is green. Where sighs, groans, cries or lamentations is heard no more.—The mental perfections or the personal graces is not wanting. In all these examples "different nouns are connected by a disjunctive conjunction," agreeably to the rule.

Rem. v. p. 1b. Note. Sometimes the verb is used in the singular number after several subjects or nominatives, connected with a copulative conjunction, being supposed to have a separate reference to each of them. This is more especially the case when the subjects are nearly allied to each other in signification; as trade and commerce is productive of many advantages. Harmony and love is to be preferred before discord and hatred." This note is literally transcribed from Harrison; and our author has, with singular taste and judgment, attempted to rescue from oblivion a special rule which no correct writer of the present age would venture to adopt. The impropriety of using verbs in the

singular number after plural nouns connected by a copulative is ably demonstrated by a late elegant writer in the following words: "When the nouns are nearly related, or scarcely distinguishable in sense, and sometimes when they are very different, some authors have thought it allowable to put the verbs, nouns, and pronouns in the singular number; as "Ignorance and negligence has produced the effect;" "Tranquility and peace dwells there;" "The discomfiture and slaughter was very great." But it is contrary to the first principles of grammar, to consider two distinct ideas as one, however nice may be their shades of difference; and if there be no difference, one of them must be superfluous, and ought to be rejected."

In support of the above construction, it is said, that the verb may be understood as applied to each of the preceding terms; as in the following example. "Harmony and love is to be preferred before discord and hatred." But besides the confusion, and the latitude of application, which such a construction would introduce, it appears to be more proper and analogical, in cases where the verb is intended to be applied to any one of the terms, to make use of the disjunctive conjunction, which grammatically refers the verb to one or other of the preceding terms in a separate view. To preserve the disjunctive uses of the copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, would render the rules precise, consistent, and intelligible. Dr. Blair very justly observes, that "two or more substantives, joined by a copulative, must always require the verbs or pronouns to which they refer, to be placed in the plural number." To this may be added the testimony of Buchanan, who observes, that "when several nouns are enumerated and connected (i. e. by a copulative) they must always have a plural verb, and not a verb singular to be applied to each of them, which would be altogether inelegant and ungrammatical."

R. m. vi. p. 64. Rule 16. "If a nominative word, either expressed or understood, come between the relative and the verb, the relative *who*, with its compounds, must be put in the objective case." A few examples will shew the absurdity of this rule. Ex. 1. A poor prince, *whose* whole infantry does not exceed a single man &c." Sterne. In this example the nominative word (*infantry*) comes between the relative and the verb, and the relative is not in the objective, but the possessive case: but Mr. L. says, "it must be in the objective; in which case, the above sentence will run thus: "A poor prince, *whose* whole infantry &c."

Ex. 2. "To Him, *whose* sun exalts, *whose* breath perfumes you, and *whose* pencil paints." THOMPSON. According to Mr. L's rule, it should be "*whom* sun exalts, *whom* breath perfumes &c."

Ex. 3. "Whose bolder note is heard afar, *ibid.* Mr. L. would say "*whom* bolder note" &c. Ex. 4. "Whose book is it?" "Whose bounty sustains us." "He is happy, *whose* mind is contented." In Mr. L's lingo, it is "*Whom* book is it?" "*Whom* bounty &c." "*Whom* mind &c."

Ex. 5. "who I am." "*Whom*soever he be." Here the relative is in the nominative; but Mr. L. must have the objective "*Whom* I am." *Whom*soever he be." And, in a word, even the wise Solomon has used the possessive case of the personal relative instead of Mr. L's objective, in the following words: PROV. xxvi. 26. "Whose hatred is covered by deceit &c." Mr. L's rule requires "*whom* hated &c." Ye Citizens of Kentucky! wo unto you if you neglect the precepts of your SAGE. "The queen of the south shall rise up in judgment against you; for the same from the uttermost parts of the earth to bear the wisdom of SOLOMON but behold a GREATER than SOLOMON is here!"

Rem. vii. p. 65. Rule 20. "A verb following another verb is put in the infinitive mode."—Let us try whether this rule (which is given without a single exception, will hold in the following instances.)

Ex. 1. "Genius animates, collects and combines." In this example there are three verbs one after another, and yet one of them is in the infinitive mode.

Ex. 2. "Blot out, correct, insert, refine, enlarge, diminish, interline."

SWIFT. Here no less than six verbs follow one another in train, and all in the imperative mode. Admirable rule! How "useful to the teacher," and how "agreeable to the man of science!"

This is the "New American Grammar," made of old remnants, but unskillfully connected. The materials were in general, good, had the artist known how to put them together.—But I have neither time nor patience to follow the author through the labyrinth of incoherent materials which he has so laboriously con-

structed. From the sample which I have already given of the work, I presume no judicious parent would wish his son to load his memory with such trash—For, as the sage of Monticello has justly observed, "Ignorance is preferable to error; and he is less remote from the truth who believes nothing, than he who believes what is wrong."

"Some books," says Sir Francis Bacon, "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Now, courteous reader, I think I have sufficiently proved, that this little book, called "The American Grammar," is to be ranked in the number of those that are only to be tasted, for if swallowed, it might peradventure, like the little book mentioned in the Apocalypse, occasion troublesome commotions in the inward parts.

If the Rev. author of the American

Grammar has the candor to acknow-

ledge the justice of these strictures,

he will reply in the language of the

immortal Buffon "J'aime autant une

peronne qui me releve d'une erreur,

qu'une autre qui m'apprend une

verite, parce qu'en effet une erreur

corrigee est une verite." But if,

on the contrary, the task should be

considered as invidious, and I should

be so unfortunate as to become the

object of his displeasure, should he

"wax wroth and his anger be kin-

dled against me," I have only to say

in the words of the philosopher,

"Amicus Plato, sed magis amica Ver-

itas."

Typographical Errors in the first

No. of Aristarchus.

Rem. 3, for nominative read nominative.

Rem. 4, for Ellipsis read Ellipsis.

Rem. 5, for sole read whole.

Rem. 4, for ingentus read ingenuous.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. F. L. Turner.

SIR,

THE OPENNESS with which you have appeared in the defence of John Breckinridge, against the charges exhibited by Dan Bradford, warrants me in addressing to you a few observations, not only with a view of showing the inconclusiveness of your attempt to rescue Mr. Breckinridge from the imputation of guilt, but also to point out from your own statements, aided by some circumstances which have already transpired, the suspicious which necessarily attach themselves to you, as an actor of the principles in the "True Republican." You have informed us, that you were present when Mr. Breckinridge received Mr. Magruder's letter, containing a development of the principles and tendency of the True Republican; you have further informed us, that you were apprised of its existence before that period, and have proven by certificates, that piece to have been of considerable notoriety amongst Mr. Breckinridge's most intimate friends, some time before its publication, and yet you say, that not a single sentence escaped Mr. B. to you on the subject, nor from you to him; notwithstanding the frequent, free, and unrevered conversations, which you and Mr. Breckinridge were in the habit of having, upon the present political affairs. I ask you, Sir, how this glenue is to be explained? Was it because Mr. B. felt the same motives of delicacy which prevent him obeying the nomination of the republican members of Congress, to carry into effect their vote in favour of Mr. Clinton? Was it the same delicacy that prevented him from attending the second caucus, after he had been left by Mr. L's objective, in the following words: PROV. xxvi. 26. "Whose hatred is covered by deceit &c." Mr. L's rule requires "*whom* hated &c." Ye Citizens of Kentucky! wo unto you if you neglect the precepts of your SAGE. "The queen of the south shall rise up in judgment against you; for the same from the uttermost parts of the earth to bear the wisdom of SOLOMON but behold a GREATER than SOLOMON is here!"

For the Kentucky Gazette.

To the Editor of the Independent Gazetteer.

SIR,

I OBSERVED in your last paper, a few paragraphs under the signature of "C." filled with such furcious and indecent language, that, upon the whole, I regarded it as one of the best specimens of the famed Billingsgate dialect, that has ever been exhibited in our country. Such a promiscuous assemblage of approbrious appellations, such a misapplication of terms, and abuse of words, can seldom be met with on this side the Atlantic. The author must certainly have received them, by a late importation, from some of the great towns in Britain. All I could collect from this singular performance, was this Mr. "C." who ever he is, was highly incensed against a certain Aristarchus, who had pointed out some absurdities in a late publication, which he calls "The American Grammar." Surely this Mr. "C." must be a very choleric, not to say, uncivilized being, to emit such a torrent of abuse against the author of a few critical remarks, the justice of which has never yet been controverted.—Mr. Editor, you have no doubt often heard of Grub-street and garret-writers;—but the ideas and expressions of Mr. "C." are so low, and gravitate so much towards the *batibor*, that it is impossible they could have proceeded from so elevated a situation as a *garret*; they must undoubtedly have ascended from some vault or *cellar* underground, the coldness and humidity of which chilled his imagination, and the mephitic gas to enveloped his brain, diminished its energy, and stupefied his senses, that all his attempts at wit proved abortive, and all his fond conceits were stilted in embryo.

—But, Mr. Editor, I would recommend it to you seriously to consider, whether the insertion of such scandalous libels is likely to add any thing to the reputation of your paper? Be that as it may, certain it is, that neither Aristarchus, nor any other man of common decency who forms a just estimate of his own dignity, could so far degrade himself as to deign a reply to such contemptible ribaldry.

A Friend to Justice.

Q. Does Mr. "C." really live

in a *cellar*?

¶¶ The editor of the Independent Gazetteer is requested to insert the above in his next paper.

—

LETTERS

Between Madame Bonaparte and

Madame Moreau.

Les Nouvelles à la Main, Ventoise an

XII. No. III. or Paris, March 20,

1804, contains what follows:

"In a preceding number we published a letter from Gen. Moreau to the First Consul. We are now informed from good authority, that it was authentic, with the exception that Gen. Moreau instead of acknowledging himself guilty of the pretended conspiracy, says,

that had he conspired with Pichot, Lexington, Sept. 5, 1804.

Georges and others, such would have been his plan, &c.

"The letters we now lay before the public are known to all Paris, and have been admired even by some female citizens, who have not been inactive in our revolution. The one is written by a lady near fifty, sharing a throne; the other by a young beauty of twenty two, who has been refused to share a dungeon with her husband. We guarantee their authenticity. They want no comment; they speak for themselves."

To Madame Moreau.

Paris, 22d Ventose, year 12,

March 18, 1804.

MADAME,

THOUGH the crimes of your husband are great, the clemency of the First Consul is greater; and my friendship for you, and my compassion for a person so dear to you, surpass both... Aprehend, therefore, nothing for Gen. Moreau's life. By the very constitution which he intended to overturn, the chief magistrate possesses the power to pardon; and I promise you that it shall be employed in this affair. Do not, however, by any ill-advised indiscretions of your self and of your friends aggravate the enormity of your husband's guilt. They alone can shut the door of mercy forever, and bring general Moreau to the scaffold.

I salute you cordially.

JOSEPHINE BONAPARTE.

Madame Moreau to Madame Bonaparte.

Gresbois, March 19, 1804.

MADAME,

I CANNOT be called indiscreet in saying, that your assertion, that declares my husband guilty, is rash, ungenerous and cruel. I do not wish to enter into a discussion unbecoming myself and my husband. Who is the criminal? he who, disinterested and without stain, has served his country; or he who served France, only to become a tyrant over Frenchmen. He whose victories pacified Europe; or the foreigner, who made those victories subservient to organize his oppressions over France and all nations. He who in the most corrupted country dared to be honest, and had the courageous modesty to confound himself in the crowd, after he had resigned the supreme command; or he who owes every advancement towards authority, to some new crime, and has, therefore, no other choice left but between power and death...a throne or a scaffold. But let General Moreau appear before impartial judges, and not before pensioned assaillants! Let him be tried by men whose lives are as pure as his own, and not by persons, accomplices in the atrocities of General Bonaparte, and whose past crimes answer for their present obedience; and I promise you, that justice, in pronouncing his honorable acquittal, will dispatch an order for arrest (un mandat d'arrêt) of the really culpable of high treason against France...against the world.

Geafe, Madam, to mock humanity, and to insult my feelings, by talking of your husband's clemency and mercy! Gracious God! how canst thou suffer, without inflicting chastisement, the profanation of these words? The clemency, the mercy of that cruel man, who even in his youth, had the ferocity to pollute the streets and squares of Toulon and Paris, with the blood of innocent men, women and children! who ordered those soldiers, who, in Italy, with their blood, earned his laurels, to be drowned or buried alive! who, in Syria, in the same city poisoned his wounded companions in arms, and butchered his unarmed prisoners! who hired an assassin to stab our rival, Gen. Kleber, in Egypt; and who invents plots, and bribes tribunals to dishonor or murder in France, another rival general, whom he could and no banditti audacious enough to pierce!!

Gen. Bonaparte's reign of crime and terror may be prosperous, but it cannot be long. Success attended Robespierre, but in short time the guillotine unshilled his barbarity! Providence is always just; the same in 1804 as in 1794. My husband and myself are as resigned to the will of an Almighty, as we are for afflition, poisoners, atheists, and tyrants, but consoling to innocence upon earth. I salute you.

JULIA MOREAU.

Wool wanted.

I will purchase a considerable quantity of Lamb's wool, and the second shearing. Apply at my hat manufactory, on main cross street, Lexington.

John Lowrey.

September 5th, 1804.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Sannah has frequently threatened to leave my Bed and Board. To prevent her from contracting Debts—We are therefore to

True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 11.

On Saturday night, about half after eleven o'clock, a fire, which threatened greater destruction than any which has yet broke out in this town, was discovered, in the shop of Mr. Fith and Gallatin, Copper-smiths and Tanners, on Main street, nearly opposite this office. The progress which the fire had made before an engine could be brought to bear upon it, made the appearance truly alarming—the adjacent houses of Mr. Bogg, Mr. Bain, Dr. Schaeffer, Mr. White and Dr. Fitch, together with Capt. Marshall's, Mr. Woodruff's, Mr. Curtiss', Mr. Yeiser's, the offices of the Independent Gazetteer and Kentucky Gazette, & in fact, the whole square, were considered in the most imminent danger. What rendered the prospect of extinguishing the flames very doubtful, was, the engine belonging to the Lexington Fire Company, being so much out of repair, as not to throw a drop of water. However from the unparalleled exertions of the citizens, the fire was completely got under before one o'clock, without any other material damage being done, than the back shops of Mr. Fith and Gallatin being consumed, with the loss of their tools, and copper ware and materials, amounting to about 500 dollars.

We are sorry that our situation urges the necessity of noticing the condition in which our fire utensils are—The engine belonging to the (nominal) Lexington Fire Company, has not been in order for nearly twelve months; nor has the company had a meeting, for perhaps twice that length of time—the probability therefore is, that the other implements, are not in a much better state than the engine. A want of buckets and fire hooks, was very apparent at the above fire. The Union Fire Company, (the only one which holds regular meetings) consists of only 53 members, each of whom has 2 buckets, making 106 belonging to the members of that company. It is therefore believed, that in the town of Lexington, not more than 150 fire buckets could be raised fit for use.

In the schooner John, arrived at New York from St. Thomas, same passenger, Madame Maria-Louis Toussaint, widow of the late General Toussaint Louverture.

By the accounts from Europe it appears, that the long talked of invasion was on the eve of being attempted. The most convincing circumstance that some naval enterprise is about to be commenced, is, that the crews of all the French privateers are impressed immediately on their return to port, and sent to man their national marine.

LONDON, July 4.

The following is given in a Morning paper as an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated June 18:—“ Bonaparte intends next week to set out for the coast; and, as he is to return before the 14th of July, the common belief here is, that should wind and circumstances permit, something will be undertaken before that period.

“ The day before yesterday, extra-couriers left this city for Holland, Boulogne and Brest, with orders for our naval commanders to seize the first opportunity of putting to sea, and *coute qui court*, land in England, as many troops as possible, so that at the coronation ceremony, an invasion & victory may be announced.

“ Our Brest fleet is nearly as numerous, and the Texel fleet not much inferior, to the English blockading fleet. But both in our fleets and flotillas, are some chosen ships, containing picked and desperate crews, called *enfants perdus*, who, as an advance guard, are to try to create confusion among their enemies, by boarding, &c. and, by it, permit the remainder of their fleets and transports to escape, and to land their troops in England. Every man of these crews, who survives, is to be created a member of the legion of honor, and receive a pension.

“ On board these ships are, besides, combustible matters of a new composition which are said to be *inextinguishable*.

“ According to what I have heard in conversations with the French naval and military officers, the Texel fleet is intended to invade the West; the Texel fleet the East; and the Boulogne flotilla the South of England. As to Ireland, they say it would fall by itself, if they were victorious in Great Britain.

“ These particulars are in se-

crets here, but talked of in our first and best informed societies.”

It is said, that the place of High Admiral of France will be reserved for Jerome Bonaparte, whose marriage is to be cancelled, as it had not obtained the Emperor's consent, and his rights restored to him.

The Dutch Papers furnish a most singular piece of intelligence, to which the Public is not familiarized with the changes which the Magic Lantern of the French Revolution has already familiarized their view, would scarcely lend a momentary credit. A new kingdom, they state, is to spring up in Italy. Lucien Bonaparte is to be sovereign of that part of Italy not comprehended under Naples, Etruria, and Sardinia; for the introduction of the last name it is somewhat difficult to account. He is also to be Grand Duke of Parma, and to hold his residence at Rome. The Papal territory is to be converted into a temporal state, and the Pontiff to spend the rest of his days at his devotions!—This intelligence is said to be confirmed by letters from Rome of the 3d inst.

DOVER, June 25. By a person lately returned from Flushing, we learn that a very great slaughter took place on board the enemies flotilla that lately engaged Sir Sidney: one of the largest prams had above 100 killed, and a very considerable number wounded.

NEW-YORK, August 25. Capt. Green, who left Cadiz on the fourteenth of July, was informed by the Vice-Consul, that it was probable a war would take place between Spain and the United States. The report was current in Cadiz, and the cause was supposed to be some dispute about Louisiana. It was so much credited by some of the Americans, that they were hurrying to get away as soon as possible.

A gentleman who came passenger in the sfr. Nostra Senora del Carmen, from Porto Rico, informs that a vessel had arrived there in 28 days from Corunna, with advices of the Prince of peace (the Spanish minister) having fled to England, whether he had previously deposited considerable sums of money; and, that his precipitate flight was occasioned by Bonaparte's making a formal demand of the king of Spain, that this minister should be given up to justice as a principal actor in the late conspiracy against the internal and external safety of the French Republic.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Emeline, Captain Moran. She sailed from Bordeaux the 13th July, and brings papers to the 9th: from which we have made translations for this day's Gazette.

The preparations for invasion continued with increased vigor. Bonaparte, it was said, was becoming more and more unpopular in France, in consequence of his elevation to the Imperial dignity.

It was reported at Bordeaux, when Capt. Moran, of the sfr. Emeline sailed, that Gen. Moreau had passed thro' that place on his way to Spain, to embark for the United States.

In corroboration of this information, the following article appeared in a late London paper.

MOREAU.—It has been announced in the Paris Moniteur, (the government paper,) that this General has been banished to America—to what part is not suggested. Other paperiment that he left his prison on the 21st June, and proceeded for Perpignan followed by his consort: and that he is to embark from Spain for America. The General it is said, had no intimation of this arrangement, and had just furnished his apartment in the Temple. When he was on trial he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the Court he was loudly applauded by the spectators—and the guards presented arms when he passed. Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayer by the Empress Josephine and her daughter.

A letter from an Officer on board his Maj's sloop Rattler, dated the 23d inst. off Ostend, says, “ To-day, after dinner, we saw close in shore, 25 sail of the enemy's squadron making their way from Ostend. We engaged them for nearly three hours, and drove them under the forts. A boy seeing a shell fall on our main deck from the batteries, instantly put his hat on it while the fuse was burning furiously, took up the hat and shell together and threw them overboard before it had time to burst, by which expedient he must have been the means of preserving many valuable lives, and perhaps, the ship; for falling as it did on the main deck, it might, according to the common effect of shells have descended to the magazine, which was directly under it.”

“ These particulars are in se-

NATCHEZ, August 14.

By a gentleman arrived here yesterday from the neighborhood of Bayou Sarah, we have been favored with the following information:—“ That Mr. Nathan Kemper, with a party of about thirty men, with colors flying and horns sounding, marched from the neighborhood of the line of demarcation between this territory and West Florida, on the 7th inst. against the fort of Baton Rouge. On their way they made prisoners of John O'Connor esq. (an alcalde) and Capts. Pintedo and Terry.

They arrived on the following morning, about day light, near the fort. The Spanish commandant (apprised of their intentions) had posted a picket of eighteen or twenty men, who hailed the party as they approached—they immediately answered by a volley from their rifles, which dispersed the Spaniards—two of whom were observed to fall.

Kemper returned on the following day, with his party, to the Bayou Sarah; he has established his quarters near the house of a Mr. Cobb. The following is an exact copy of a paper which is posted up at the quarters of Kemper, and at several other places through the country.

FOR A PEOPLE TO BE FREE it is sufficient that they will it. we, the undersigned. Citizens of West Florida, SEND THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS the despotism under which we have long groaned has grown into an insupportable burthen, and as it is long since admitted men are born with equal rights, we, the undersigned inhabitants of that part of the dominion called West Florida, have resolved to throw off the galling yoke of tyranny and become FREE MEN, by declaring ourselves a FREE and INDEPENDENT PEOPLe, and by supporting with our lives and property, that declaration, and we do by these presents, invite our fellow sufferers throughout the province aforesaid, to repair to the standard to aid in the effecting our common emancipation; we pledge ourselves solemnly to each other, and to our fellow men interested in the event, to avoid as far as practicable the effusion of blood (save that of our common enemy) and in all cases shall private property be held sacred. So soon as our emancipation is effected, we will offer ourselves to some government, accustomed to freedom.

Those who set up in opposition to our operations for the purposes aforesaid, will be received as our common enemy, the enemy of mankind. *Id. of liberty*, and will be treated accordingly.

Given under our hands on the south side of the line of demarcation in the province aforesaid, the 1st day of Florian freedom. August 7, 1804.

Our informant further add, that Messrs. O'Connor, Pintedo & Terry, were liberated on the return of the party who exact their parole of honor to take no active part against them during the continuance of the contest.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) August 21. A few days since the Delware tribe of Indians relinquished to the United States all their claim to the extensive tract of country which lies between the Ohio Wabash, and the road leading from Post Vincennes, to the great Falls of Ohio. It fronts the Ohio about 300 miles, and its acquirement by the United States, is of immense value, as it will facilitate the establishment of extensive settlements on White river, the Wabash and the Mississippi, great part of it is first rate land; plentifully watered, and abundantly supplied with good timber.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A Quantity of

FLAX & HEMP SEED; DELIVERED at George Leib's oil mill on the Limetone road, about half a mile from the court-house in Lexington; for which a generous price will be given.

William Bobb,

Sept. 10. 1804.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

W

HEREAS a writ of foreign attachment has issued out of the court of Common Pleas of the said county of Knox, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Jean Marie Rouille, at the suit of Thomas Jones, in a plea of trespass on the case, by virtue of which the sheriff of the said county has attached sundry goods chattels and effects, as the property of the said defendant—now notice is hereby given, that unless the said defendant shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.

Dated 26th July, 1804.

H. HURST, c. k. c.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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HEREAS a writ of foreign attachment has issued out of the court of Common Pleas of the said county of Knox, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Jean Marie Rouille, at the suit of Thomas Jones, in a plea of trespass on the case, by virtue of which the sheriff of the said county has attached sundry goods chattels and effects, as the property of the said defendant—now notice is hereby given, that unless the said defendant shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.

Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

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Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Proth. y.

John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, scd.

W



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

TO \*\*\*\*.

O thou, whose eyes enslave my heart,  
Whose charms my every sense controul,  
Whose lips such thrilling joys impart,  
And fire with love, my ardent soul;  
O smiling hear, and deign approve,  
The Muse that sings of MUTUAL LOVE.

Long time my heart in freedom rov'd,  
From fair to fair the wanton tray'd;  
Each charm, each grace, I saw unmov'd,  
Beauty in vain her arts display'd;  
Thoughtless I rambled thro' the grove,  
Unknown the sweets of MUTUAL LOVE.

But when thy beauties caught my eyes,  
The wand'rer ceas'd to roam again;  
Thy worth my heart soon learnt to prize,  
And sought no more the wanton train;  
With - - - blest - I cease to rove,  
But taste the sweets of MUTUAL LOVE.

Sweet is the op'ning breath of day,  
Sweet is the dew-drop on the rose;  
Sweet are the songsters on the spray,  
And sweet the walk, ere evening close;  
Sweet are the whispers of the grove,  
But oh! how sweet with MUTUAL LOVE!

T. O. M.

"Trifles, light as air."

SOME travellers in a mail coach, among whom were a lady and an Irishman, enjoying a nap towards the opening of the morning, a sudden noise disturbed the repose of honest Thaddy, who, on enquiring what was the matter, was answered, some ruffians were robbing the mail: that they may do, replied Thaddy; but (throwing his arms round the lady) they shall never plunder the female.



THE subscriber will sell 200 or 250 acres of first rate LAND, part of the tract whereon he resides, on the South Fork of Elkhorn creek, in Woodford county; about 40 acres of which is cleared, and the rest is well timbered. It lies beautifully, has on it several valuable cabins and three never failing springs, one of the springs has sufficient fall for a distillery, and affords an ample supply of water for that purpose during the dryest seasons, and at it there is a still house in good repair. Immediate payment of about half the price must be made; but for the balance reasonable credits may be had. For further information apply to CALEB WALLACE.

THOMAS DOZER takes up of A ROAN HORSE COLT, supposed to be a yearling this spring, with a star in his forehead, no brands perceptible; with one hind foot white, very low in order, appraised to £6.

A Copy. Teste.  
William Irwin, C. M. C.

MY wife RUTH ANDERSON, absented herself from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all and every person not to credit her on my account as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Arron Anderson.  
August 20th, 1804. \*3w

FIGHT PENCE REWARD  
WILL be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver at my shop, in Lexington, EDWARD SMITH and WILLIAM SMITH, who are brothers, and sons of John Smith, living near Col. Bowman's, South Elkhorn, said Edward and William are apprentices to the boot and shoe making business, and left me on Saturday last, and took with them the whole of their wearing apparel. Edward is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet or 10 inches high, stout well made, fair hair, grey eyes, and a fine look. William is 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, hair rather darker, and more open countenance than his brother. Four pence reward will be given for either, or the above reward for both.

All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, entertaining, or concealing either or both of the above mentioned apprentices, as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, the person or persons who shall so offend.

William Ross.  
N. B. I am credibly informed that Edward is courting a young woman in the neighbourhood of his father.  
W. R.  
August 27, 1804.

TAKEN up by the Watchman of the town of Lexington, on Saturday night, the 1st instant,  
A Chestnut Sorrel Mare, with a star in its forehead, no shoes, some collar and saddle marks, about 14 hands high, and about 12 years old, supposed to be stolen. The riders, who were two negro men, being pursued left the said mare in possession of the watch, with an old double skirted saddle, an old curb bridle, and about one third part of a good blanket. The owner, by proving the property and paying charges may have it again by applying to

N. Prentiss.

2d September, 1804.  
N. B. The mare is in Mr. Wilson's stable.

19 NOW OPENING BY  
Charles Wilkins,

in the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

\* \* \* Four or five Journeyman Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

FLUOR RED AND GREEN DYING.

18 THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and

BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/- per lb. My token is I.C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN GOLDWELL.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804. tf

"Trifles, light as air."

SOME travellers in a mail coach,

among whom were a lady and an Irishman, enjoying a nap towards the opening of the morning, a sudden noise disturbed the repose of honest Thaddy, who, on enquiring what was the matter, was answered, some ruffians were robbing the mail: that they may do, replied Thaddy; but (throwing his arms round the lady) they shall never plunder the female.

19

WILSON'S TAVERN,  
(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Tavern, lately occupied by me, in this town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of Bardstown. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my numerous customers, for their preference in my favor whilst in that house, and am happy, and confident in assuring those who continue their favors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find every accommodation that the house and situation is capable of affording—which, I hope I do not presume in saying, will be equal to any in the Western Country.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.

Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

30 Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on

the north side of the Kentucky river, and

lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1/4 acres half of 433 1/2 entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 300, in the name of

Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of

John May's entry of 1000, including

the confluence of the South fork with

Main Licking, which lies within the

forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredit's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredit's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredit's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acre s entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

Two Hundred Acres of

First Rate Land,

L YING within three and a half miles

of Lexington, adjoining the Bryan's station tract—there are about fifteen acres of cleared land, under good fence, with a never failing spring. For

times apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette, or to the subscriber, in Paris.

THOMAS HUGHES

July 25. tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, in Lexington, some time in

May last, a very large light red

BRINDLE COW,

mottled face, a swallow fork in the

right ear, a crop and bit in the left.

Any person who will deliver said

cows to me in Lexington, or give in-

formation so that I get her again,

shall have the above reward.

THOMAS WALLACE.

Sep. 4, 1804. tf

31

TO \*\*\*\*.

At the Brick House opposite the Court House,

lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,

an Extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queen's

Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &

Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for

CASH, or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

\* \* \* Four or five Journeyman

Rope-Makers wanted. None need

apply but good workmen.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

H AS removed to his farm, seven

miles east of Lexington, near the

Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will

continue to practice Medicine, in all its

different branches. All those indebted

to him, are requested to come forward

and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

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</div

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
Kentucky Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

MR. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

[The History of Ireland is a chequered narration of oppression, revolution and ruin. The gallant sons of Erin have alternately struggled in attempts at liberty, and in the agonies of executions for treasons. Unfeeling and miserably degraded must be that mind, which can view without shuddering, valor, genius and honor, prostrate before the omnipotence of power. In this devoted country, anarchy is the rule of order—penury and persecution the reward of virtue. The laborer goes forth to his work, and returns to a starving family, the mournful messenger of accumulated want. The mechanic and the manufacturer seek in their ingenuity the comforts of competence, while extortion deprives them of the necessities of life. Humanity weeps over the distresses of Ireland. There does *despotism* sway unlimited, her iron sceptre. There does *innocence* languish in dungeons, and the gallows marks *patriotism* for its peculiar victim. But faint and feeble, and unmeaning, must be our description, compared with the animated and glowing picture, pourtrayed by the matchless genius of CURRAN. The pencil of CURRAN can alone do justice to the interesting scenes, on which it is employed. Well may he be impressive, for deeply has he drank in the cup of his country's sorrows. The execution of thousands of his fellow countrymen, the sacrifice of an intended son in-law—the amiable, the accomplished, the intelligent and patriotic EMMETT, the consequent disappointment and distraction of a daughter, would have roused his feelings from the most torpid indifference.... But the sensibility of CURRAN needed not such incitements. Liberty had chosen him for his own, and in the destruction of this *idol* of his hopes, every sentiment of his soul seems agitated.

In presenting to our readers the subsequent display of splendid, independent and dignified eloquence, from this unrivalled orator, we forbear to comment on the causes which produced it.... Upon such subjects, language must indeed lag behind the rapidity of feeling. Let it be remembered, however, that a government, which could authorize, and a judicature, which could sanction these proceedings, impiously assumes the attribute of *justice*, and boasts of *mercy* in its administration! This inimitable effusion of glowing and splendid eloquence was produced in defence of Mr. FINERTY. FINERTY was printer of the celebrated paper called the "*Press*;" the only one that then dared to speak for the people, and to denounce their oppressors. He was prosecuted for "bringing the government into contempt," by publishing a statement of the trial of W.M. ORR, who was sentenced to the scaffold, upon the evidence of a perfidious common informer. CURRAN did not expect to take any part in the trial; nor did he receive license 'till the jury were sworn.] *Adgit.*

FEW men see, at once, that they cannot be hurt so much as they think by the mere battery of a newspaper. They do not reflect that every character has a natural station from which it cannot be effectually degraded, and beyond which it cannot be raised by the bawling of a news-hawker. If it is wantonly aspersed, it is but for a season, and that a short one, and it emerges like the moon from a passing cloud to whatever original brightness it possessed. It is right, however, that it is law, and that you should hold the strictest hand over this kind of animadversion, that forces humility and innocence from their retreat into the glare of public view; that wounds and terrifies; that destroys the cordiality and the peace of domestic life; and that without eradicating a single vice, or a single folly, plants a thousand thorns in the human heart.

The learned counsel has been pleased to say, that he comes forward in this prosecution as the real advocate for the liberty of the press, and to protect a mild and merciful government from its licentiousness; and he has been pleased to add, that the constitution can never be lost, while its freedom remains, and that its licentiousness alone can destroy that freedom. As to that, gentlemen, he might as well have said, that there is only one disease of which a man can die; and when he comes forward to extinguish this paper in the ruin of the printer by a state prosecution, in order to prevent its dying of licentiousness, you

must judge how candidly he is treating you both in the fact and in the reasoning. Is it in Ireland, gentlemen, that we are told licentiousness is the only disease that can be mortal to the press? Has he heard of nothing else that has been fatal to the freedom of publication? I know not whether the printer of the Northern Star may have heard of such things in his captivity, but I know that his wife and his children are well apprised that a press may be destroyed in the open day, not by its own licentiousness, but by the licentiousness of a military force. As to the sincerity of the declaration that the state has prosecuted in order to assert the freedom of the press, it starts a train of thought, melancholy retrospect and direful prospect, to which I did not think the learned counsel would have wished to commit their minds. It leads you naturally to reflect at what times, from what motives, and with what consequences the government has displayed its patriotism by these sort of prosecutions. As to the motives; does history give you a single instance in which the state has been provoked to these conflicts, except by the fear of truth and the love of vengeance? Have you ever seen the rulers of any country bring forward a prosecution from motives of filial piety, for libels upon their departed ancestors? Did you read that Elizabeth directed any of those state prosecutions against the libels which the divines of her times had written against her Catholic Sister, or against the other libels which the same gentlemen had written against her Protestant Father? No, gentlemen, we read of no such thing; but we know she did bring forward a prosecution from motives of personal resentment—we know that a jury was found time-serving and mean enough to give a verdict which she was ashamed to carry into effect. I said that the learned counsel drew you back to the times that have been marked by these miserable conflicts. I see you turn your thoughts to the pages of governmental abandonment, of popular degradation, of expiring liberty, of merciless and sanguinary persecution, to that miserable period, in which the fallen and abject state of man, might have been almost an argument in the mouth of an Atheist and the blasphemous, against the existence of an all just all wise First Cause, if the glorious era of the revolution that followed it, had not refuted the impious inference, by shewing that if man descends, it is not in his own proper motion; that it is with labor and with pain, and that he can continue to sink only, until by the force and pressure of the descent, the spring of his immortal faculties accuses that recuperative energy and effort that hurries him as many miles aloft. It is at that period, that the state seeks for shelter in the destruction of the press; it is in a period like that, that the tyrant prepares for the attack upon the people, by destroying the liberty of the press; by taking away that shield of wisdom and of virtue, behind which the people are invulnerable; in whose pure and polished convex 'ere the lifted blow has fallen, he beholds his image, and is turned into stone. It is at those periods that the honest man dare not speak, because truth is too dreadful to be told. It is then the proud man scorns to speak, but like a physician baffled by the wayward excesses of a dying patient, retires indignantly from the bed of an unhappy wretch whose ear is too fastidious to bear the sound of wholesome advice, whose palate is too debauched to bear the salutary bitter of the medicine that might redeem him, and therefore leaves him to the felonious piety of the slaves, that talk to him of life, and strip him before he is cold.

Let me suppose that you had known the charge upon which Mr. Orr was apprehended, the charge of abjuring that bigotry which had torn and disgraced his country, of pledging himself to restore the people of his country to their place in the constitution, and of binding himself never to be the betrayer of his fellow laborers in that enterprise; that you had seen him upon that charge removed from his industry, and confined in a gaol, that through the slow and lingering progress of twelve tedious months you had seen

him confined in a dungeon, shut out from the common use of air and his own limbs: that day after day you had marked the unhappy captive, cheered by no sound but the cries of his family, or the clinking of chains; that you had seen him at last brought to his trial; that you had seen the vile and perfidious informer depositing against his life; that you had seen the drunken, and worn out, and terrified jury give in a verdict of death, that you had seen the same jury, when their returning sobriety had brought back their consciences, prostrate themselves before the humanity of the bench, and pray that the mercy of the crown might save their characters from the reproach of an involuntary crime, their consciences from the torture of eternal self-condemnation, and their souls from the indelible stains of innocent blood. Let me suppose that you had seen the respite given, and that contrite and honest recommendation transmitted to the seat, where mercy was presumed to dwell; that new, and before unheard of crimes, are discovered against the informer, that the royal mercy seems to relent, and that a new respite is sent to the prisoner, that time is taken, as the learned council for the crown has expressed it, to see whether mercy could be extended or not! that after that period of lingering deliberation passed, a third reprieve is transmitted; that the unhappy captive himself feels the cheering hope of being restored to a family that he adored, to a character that he had never stained; and to a country that he had ever loved; that you had seen his wife and children upon their knees, giving these tears of gratitude, which their locked and frozen hearts could not give to anguish and despair, and imploring the blessings of eternal Providence upon his head, who had graciously spared the father, and restored him to his children. "Alas! no wife, nor children more shall behold, no friends nor sacred home!" No seraph mercy unbars his dungeon, and leads him forth to life and light, but the minister of death hurries him to the scene of suffering and of shame; where, unmoved by the hostile array of artillery and armed men collected together, either to secure or insult or disturb him, he dies with a solemn declaration of his innocence, and utters his last breath in a prayer for the liberty of his country.—Let me now ask you, if any of you had addressed the public ear upon so foul and monstrous a subject, in what language would you have conveyed the feelings of horror and indignation? Would you have stooped to the meanness of qualified complaint? Would you have been mean enough: but I entreat your forgiveness. I do not think meanly of you; had I thought so meanly of you I could not suffer my mind to commune with you as it has done, had I thought you that base and vile instrument, attuned by hope and by fear into discord and falsehood, from whose vulgar string no groan of suffering could vibrate, no voice of integrity or honor could speak, let me honestly tell you I should have scorned to fling my hand across it; I should have left it to fitter minstrels; if I do not therefore grossly err in my opinion of you, I could use no language upon such a subject as this, that must not lag behind the rapidity of your feelings, and that would not disgrace those feelings, if it attempted to describe them.

Gentlemen, I am not unconscious that the learned counsel for the crown seemed to address you with the confidence of a very different kind; he seemed to expect a kind of respectful sympathy from you with the feelings of the castle, and the griefs of chided authority. Perhaps, gentlemen, he may know you better than I do; if he does, he has spoken as he ought; he has been right in telling you, that if the reprobation of this writer is weak, it is because his genius could not make it stronger; he has been right in telling you that his language has not been braided and festooned as elegant as it might; that he has not pinched the miserable plaits of his phraseology nor placed his patches and feathers with that correctness of millenary, which become so exalted a character. If you agree with him, gentlemen of the jury, if you think that the man who at the hazard of his own life, to rescue from the deep

the drowned honor of his country, must not presume upon the great familiarity of plucking it up by the locks, I have no more to say; do a courteous thing. Upright and honest jurors, find a civil and obliging verdict against the printer! and when you have done so, march thro' the ranks of your fellow citizens to your own homes, and bear their locks as you pass along; retire to the bosom of your families and your children, and when you are presiding over the morality of the paternal board tell those infants who are to be the future men of Ireland, the history of this day—Form their young minds by your precepts, and confirm those precepts by your own example; teach them how discreetly allegiance may be perjured on the table,\* or loyalty be forsworn in the jury box; and when you have done so, tell them the story of Orr; tell them of his captivity, of his children, of his crime, of his hopes, of his disappointments, of his courage, and of his death; and when you find your little hearers hanging from your lips, when you see their eyes overflowing with sympathy and sorrow, and their young hearts bursting with the pangs of anticipated orphanage, tell them that you had the boldness and justice to stigmatize the monster—who had dared to publish the transaction!

Merciful God! what is the state of Ireland, and where shall you find the wretched inhabitant of this land? You may find him perhaps in a gaol, the only place of security; I had almost said of habitation; you may see him flying from the flames of his own dwelling; or you may find his bones bleaching on the green fields of his country; or he may be found toiling upon the ocean and mingling his groans with those tempests less savage than his persecutors, that drift him to a returnless distance from his family and his home. And yet with these facts ringing in the ear and staring in the face of the prosecutor, you are called upon to say, on your oaths, that these facts do not exist. You are called upon in defiance of shame, or truth, or honor, to deny the sufferings under which you groan, and to flatter the persecution that tramples you under foot!

I speak of what your own eyes have seen day after day, during the course of his commission from the box where you are now sitting; the number of horrid miscreants who avowed upon their oaths that they had come from the very seat of government;—from the castle, where they had been worked upon by the fear of death and the hopes of compensation to give the evidence against their fellows, that the mild and wholesome councils of this government are holden over catacombs of living death, where the wretch that is buried, a man, lies, till his heart has time to fester and dissolve, and is then dug up as a witness.

Is this fancy or is it fact? Have you not seen him after his resurrection from that tomb, make his appearance upon the table,\* the living image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both? Have you not marked when he entered, how the stormy wave of the multitude retired at his approach? Have you not marked how the human heart bowed to the supremacy of his power, in the undismayed homage of deferential horror? How his glance like the lightning of Heaven, seemed to rive the body of the accused, and mark it for the grave, while his voice warned the devoted wretch of woe and death; a death which no innocence can escape, no art elude, no force resist, no antidote prevent; there was an antidote—a Juror's oath—but even that adamantine chain that bound the integrity of man to the throne of eternal justice, is solved and melted in the breath that issues from the informer's mouth; conscience swings from her mooring, and the appalled and affrighted juror, consults his own safety in the surrender of the victim.

*Et quæ sibi quisque timebat,  
Uminus in miseri exitium convera ture.*

\* In the Irish courts of justice, the "table" is a stand for witnesses.

